

## Transport on shifting road goods the railways alleged

Transport and General Workers' Union is alleged to have threatened to "black" companies to change goods traffic from road to rail according to evidence in confidential papers among the railway unions, the which represents Britain's lorry has warned companies unofficially that members' retaliatory action would affect distribution and production capabilities.

## 'Blackening' of customs depot by dockers

Christopher Thomas, a lorry driver, said that companies have been warned by union officials that if they attempt to shift goods traffic from road to rail, they will be "blackened" by dockers. The issue is viewed with alarm by officials of the National Union of Railwaymen, the biggest of the rail unions, and the Association of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (ALEF), the drivers' union.

According to the Railway Investigation Society, a pressure group, companies that have abandoned plans to switch traffic from road to rail include Rover, MacLennan, which was preparing to send scores of tons of confectionery a day by rail from York to Norwich.

It states: "The British Leyland car train from Coventry to Bathgate (Scotland) has been stopped and the proposal to move grain by rail to the new Courage brewery in Reading has been rejected due to TGWU pressure."

The Greater London Council has also been involved. It said in a report of a survey of several businesses that three companies had indicated that there were constraints on switching traffic from road to rail because of likely reaction from lorry drivers' unions.

"The attitude of the unions" is added, "is clearly an important factor in any large movement of traffic from road to rail."

The three companies named were Bass Charrington, Hoover and British Road Services.

British Rail, which also took part in the survey, reported that there had been consistent reference to the protective attitude of the road transport trade unions towards jobs in the industry.

It added: "In most cases, arguments about fuel economy and the environment yielded no way even where a shortage of drivers existed. The intention is to protect jobs, not necessarily persons."



Four Royal Navy Phantom jets flying over London past the Post Office tower yesterday as part of the Royal Tournament preview display

## Signs of progress as Salisbury talks end

From Frederick Cleary Salisbury, July 10

The Anglo-American settlement team of Mr John Graham from the Foreign Office and Mr Stephen Low, the United States Ambassador to Zambia, left Salisbury today after what appears to have been a substantive and successful talks with the Rhodesian Government, African nationalist groups and other interested parties.

The envoys ended their busy programme in further talks with senior government officials. They also had a short meeting with Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister.

One important point which has emerged from the discussions is the apparent Rhodesian acceptance of a British-controlled transitional government as the overall constitutional objective as indicated by Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, is successful.

According to sources close to the talks team the transition period from the present Government to the emerging transitional government would last from three to six months. Previously the Rhodesians objected to direct British rule in any form but it is understood that this factor has now been described as the "least controversial" of the main issues covered.

Mr Graham flew to Maputo this afternoon to try to persuade Mr Robert Mugabe of the Patriotic Front to adopt a more conciliatory attitude to the Anglo-American proposals than he and his co-leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, have hitherto shown. Mr Low returned to Lusaka. Before they left, both envoys gave the impression that they had made considerable headway, although crucial matters are still unresolved.

The transition period would involve British control by way of a figurehead and a staff to organize and control a majority rule, one man one vote, general election. Mr Graham said this period would be difficult as had been realized at the ill-fated Geneva conference.

"But our proposals are shorter, more clear cut, and I don't think they are insoluble," Mr Graham said.

The field of law and order presents difficulties. All sides agree that the transfer of power must be orderly and there should be a ceasefire, but no one can be certain that all the guerrillas would accept a ceasefire order.

Sources close to the talks said that although the existing Rhodesian security forces were first class and apolitical, their officers were treated with suspicion and even hostility by most of the nationalists. One proposition is that the senior officers of all the present security forces should retire, to be replaced by more acceptable officers, but the general security force structure would remain.

The Zimbabwe development fund featured prominently in the talks and a sum of \$150m (£90m) is now regarded as the minimum required.

## Pay claims multiply on eve of TUC talks with Chancellor

By Tim Jones and Caroline Addison

The Chancellor of the Exchequer will meet the TUC economic committee tomorrow to formulate a policy that would ensure some continuity of pay restraint. The meeting will be held against a background of demands from powerful groups of workers that would end Mr Healey's hopes of limiting claims to 10 per cent. Two days later he is expected to announce a package of economic measures.

Shop stewards representing 20,000 manual workers in Birmingham have said they expect 20 per cent pay claims to be signed before their current agreement ends on November 1.

On Friday, Ford management will be presented with a similar demand on behalf of 50,000 hourly-paid workers. Mr Sidney Harcourt, a senior shop steward at Ford Dagenham, said last night that the company could press for immediate negotiations if the social contract failed to hold.

Leyland car workers have demonstrated their readiness to take industrial action because of frustration over restraint. The Ford workers claim will be for 15 per cent on wages and a reduction in working hours and better shift pay and pension.

Doctors' warning  
CHI seeks talks  
Small scope for relief

The 180,000 strong National Union of Railwaymen, said on the eve of his union's conference in Ayr yesterday, that his members would not stand idly by if the miners got a big pay rise.

Phase two rises of £2.50 to £4 secured in April would be honoured if everyone else did the same. "But if the miners and others go in for wage increases in August and September, the NUR will be forced by its membership to follow suit."

A package of economic measures being prepared in the Treasury is expected to be announced by the Chancellor on Thursday, when the report stage of the Finance Bill is due.

The final tax measures for inclusion in the Bill will be among the items in Mr Healey's package. It has been reached agreement with the TUC, those should include the conditional 2p cut in standard income tax rate announced in the Budget.

The amendments forced on the Finance Bill in committee raised personal tax allowances. The Government has to choose whether to adopt those amendments, which would cost £450m in a full year. It may choose to combine the higher allowance with a 1p cut in standard rate of tax.

Other elements in the package will be the postponement of the proposed autumn rise in school meal costs, the pegging of some nationalized industry prices, measures to help the jobs and possibly increased child benefits.

## Hundreds of Howards honour poet ancestor

From Philip Howard Framingham

More Howards than a cautious man would care to shake a stick at assembled at Framingham in Suffolk on Sunday to commemorate one of the most brilliant and unfortunate members of their proud family. He was Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, the poet, soldier, and "most foolish proud boy in England", who was executed in 1547 at the age of 30 on fabricated charges of high treason.

In his brief life before he committed the expensive conceit of quarantining the royal arms in his armorial bearings he achieved much. He introduced English from Italian. He was a fine, fiery soldier, a Knight of the Garter, and Earl Marshal of England at the trial of his cousin, Anne Boleyn. He married Henry VIII's daughter Mary, his Howard pride cut him down.

His youngest son erected a magnificent family tomb for him in the church of St Michael, Framingham, a major seat of the family and a fine example of the Tudor style. The present Duke of Norfolk has repaired, redecorated and regilded the splendid tomb in an act of family piety and loyalty. Every one called Howard to a service of reconciliation.

About 500 people turned up, most of them called Howard. In spite of more recent pretensions, their name in fact suggests that their Anglo-Saxon ancestors were howards, or pigmen.

The service was designed to forget the religious differences that cost the family dear and divided England for four and a half centuries. It was a homage to the Tudor injustice, and give thanks for the brilliance of the poet earl, who was reckoned their finest poet by his contemporaries.

The most conspicuous common characteristics of Howards are their long thin faces, their great beaks and loud voices. Seldom have responses been so loudly and self-confidently made in church. The original Henry Howard and the Earl of Surrey were both, and probably also, to judge from his hot temper, the loud voice.

The ecclesiastical service in the parish church beside the great medieval castle of the Howards was taken by Dr Leslie Brown, Bishop of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, Dr Alan Clark, Roman Catholic Bishop of East Anglia, and the Rev David Pitcher, the Rector.

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey read Henry Howard's poem addressed to Martial on the means to attain happy life. It praises the quiet mind, no grudge, no strife, "the household of continuance", and other admirable virtues that Henry Howard found easier to recommend than to practise in his life.

The Duke of Norfolk, who read the lesson, said afterwards: "This is a wonderful occasion for us kinsmen all to meet together and bury our ancient religious divisions."

The Howards were off to a family lunch, and looked as though they agreed with the family poet that moderation was good in principle, but that when it came to being called Howard you did not have too much of a good thing.

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## Alaska pipeline may reopen in few days

The Alaska oil pipeline, closed by an explosion at a pumping station on Tuesday, is expected to be reopened in a few days.

## Talks on Natal

The idea of a multiracial government with some autonomy for South Africa's Natal province has gained impetus with the announcement that white political leaders in the province will start talks on the issue this month with black and Indian leaders.

## Grim punishment

Thieves in Pakistan may be punished by having a hand amputated, under traditional Islamic law introduced yesterday by the new military regime.

## 4,000 police mobilized for Grunwick protest march

Four thousand uniformed police, a sixth of the Metropolitan force, will be mobilized today for the biggest demonstration so far in the Grunwick dispute.

About 15,000 trade unionists, including MPs, dockers, miners and printers are expected to march through north-west London to show support for the Grunwick strikers.

The uniformed police will be supported by the Special Patrol Group and the Special Branch for the 45-minute march, which will pass the gates of the film-processing laboratory in Willesden.

Mr George Ward, Grunwick's managing director, said he would be at work as usual.

The police said that the number of policemen on the street would depend on the size of the march. The remainder would be on stand-by.

## French floods

Torrential rain has claimed 11 lives in south-western France. Another 19 people are missing. Flood waters carried away two bridges, cut the Bordeaux-Marseilles railway line and destroyed many houses.

## Language barrier

Port by the National Centre for Oral Training says 300,000 in Britain have an inadequate command of English. Of those about 100,000 speak the language.

### Who's been eating my porridge?

Enough food is grown to provide everyone in the world with an adequate diet. The tragedy is that distribution is grossly unequal.

For every person who can indulge in a complaint of being too fat there are literally thousands crying out from hunger.

Oxfam hears them. And supports hundreds of projects designed to improve subsistence agriculture in places where it is vitally important.

Inadequate diet leads to poor health so Oxfam invests in people's health, too. By aiding clinics to establish regular health care and vaccination. By funding programmes to educate people about proper nutrition, hygiene and sanitation.

We could do more. We need to do more. And we can do more with your help!

This form is simply an instruction to your bank to pay regularly whatever sum you choose to Oxfam's work. You can of course cancel at any time by contacting your bank.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Your Bank's Name \_\_\_\_\_

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Please pay Oxfam £ \_\_\_\_\_ every month/yearly starting on \_\_\_\_\_ (date) until further notice.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ (Block Letters please)

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When completed this form should be sent to Room No. 1 Oxfam, Freeport, Oxford OX2 7BR. Thank you.

\*Adults unless otherwise stated

Where the need is greatest



# Doctors and dentists to see Mr. Callaghan over resentment on pay

By John Koper

Health Services Correspondent

Doctors and dentists' leaders will see the Prime Minister on Wednesday to tell him that the disproportionate sacrifices they have made in the interests of phases one and two of the pay policy cannot continue.

The meeting, at 10 Downing Street, after Mr. Callaghan received a letter from Dr E. Grey-Turner, secretary of the British Medical Association, and Mr. Ronald Allen, secretary of the British Dental Association. The recent increase of £208 a year awarded by the Independent Review body from last April is regarded as derisory and doctors and dentists all over the country have made plain their disappointment and disgust.

The review body in its report pointed out that the longer the anomalies and injustices created by the application of restraint measures that are unsuited to the pay structure are allowed to continue the more acute they become. It implied that unless changes were made

there might be little usefulness in its continuing its work.

The letter to Mr. Callaghan emphasizes "the persistent damage which will be inflicted upon medicine and dentistry in the National Health Service if corrective action is not commenced very quickly."

The professions' leaders have already talked to Mr. Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, pointing out that since 1975 living standards of doctors and dentists have fallen on average by about 20 per cent. Mr. Ennals said there could be no further delay before April 1978, although the review body has indicated that it would be prepared to consider an interim award.

The meeting with the Prime Minister will take place five days before the British Medical Association's annual meeting in Glasgow. The doctors are in a frustrated and, among some sections, angry and militant mood. The result of the Downing Street meeting is likely to influence not only the debate on pay but also discussions on increasing union activity, affiliation to the TUC and the closed shop.

## Ulster MPs' votes for Government uncertain

From Stewart Tendler

Belfast

The Ulster Unionists' parliamentary and party leaders may be heading for confrontation over the question of administrative devolution in Northern Ireland and support at Westminster for the Government.

Mr. James Moynihan, MP for Antrim, South, said last week that the party's six MPs had reached an understanding to give Labour tacit support in its struggle to survive in return for progress on several issues, including a regional administrative assembly.

But Mr. Harry West, leader of the party, told an Orange Order rally in Glasgow on Saturday that support could not be given to any party at Westminster. "While we in Ulster will continue to pledge our unwavering loyalty to the British Crown we cannot offer that degree of loyalty to any political party at Westminster because of the incompetent manner in which they have dealt with our affairs."

Mr. West said yesterday that he would be meeting with Mr. Moynihan to clarify last week's report against the party's established policy. He said the party remained firm in rejecting any form of administrative assembly and would continue to call for devolved government in the style of the old Stormont Parliament.

He added: "Here in Northern Ireland we want to make our own laws. I do not think we will enter into a situation like that of the Liberal Party and the Government."

Mr. West said he was not clear exactly what Mr. Moynihan had said and what he meant. They would have to discuss that.

Army experts yesterday dismissed 400lb of explosives placed in four milk churns by a road at Lisnakea, Co. Fermanagh.

Troops saw the churns hidden in a culvert several days ago. A watch was mounted to see if the terrorists' responsibility for hiding them would return.

The devices would probably have been exploded by remote control. Similar attacks in the past have badly damaged armoured vehicles and injured soldiers patrolling roads near the border with the Irish Republic.

## Body snatched

Police were yesterday investigating a case of body-snatching from a graveyard at Boughnagh Green, Northamptonshire, where intruders took a skull and bones from the remains of a coffin.

## Goldhall weddings end

Weddings will cease to be held at Goldhall in the City of London at the end of this month because there are so few as to be uneconomical.

## Tory pledge to cut top income tax to 60%

A Conservative Government

would greatly reduce direct taxation, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Opposition spokesman on Treasury and Economic Affairs said on Saturday. He was addressing a Conservative summer school in Cambridge. The top rate of tax on earned income would be cut from 83 per cent to 60 per cent and taxes on savings and investment income would also be cut, he said.

He argued that all parties in Parliament should support an understanding that would assist the return to a responsible and informed bargaining.

That should not, however, involve "a price for union acquiescence in conflict with economic sanity or the interests of the people as a whole."

It should allow for the revival of difficultials but also take account of the capacity of companies and nationalised industries to pay.

Sir Geoffrey called for a "sustained and remorseless" reduction of government spending. That did not mean indiscriminate cuts but cutting the "wasteful follies of socialism" such as the funding of North Sea oil.

## The fine art of telling the trees from the wood

By Kenneth Gosling

Arts Reporter

Seven nations are taking part in a conference on dendrochronology, the technique of dating timber by tree-ring analysis, which opens at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, today.

Dendrochronology was first applied to the study of painting on oak panels by scientists at Hamburg University some years ago; more recently, Dr John Fletcher, the Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art, Oxford University, has been studying the process with enthusiasm and considerable success, encouraged by Dr Roy Strong, director of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Dr Fletcher has studied 180 paintings on oak panels, some from the 15th century, and has taken about 40,000 individual measurements. The pictures of the past are examined and included in an exhibition on dendrochronology at the National Portrait Gallery from July 15 until September 18.

Paintings can be dated to within 10 years. The trees used for the oak panels were specially selected and only the best part of the stem used. More than 100 panels might come from the same tree, placed on the same tree, placed on the same tree, placed on the same tree.

Dendrochronology has made possible the discovery of the first known portrait of Henry VIII as a young man, beardless, in his early twenties; proved how copies of Holbein's paintings continued to be made for specific occasions after his death; and more or less positively identified a "mystery" portrait from the sixteenth century.

From an examination of the paintings Dr Fletcher was even able to track down the source of the timber in the West Country. The painting, he says, probably shows a member of the Bodenhall family, an abbey which was dissolved in 1539, and the artist is likely to have been a member of a Flemish family in the area in 1545.

The National Gallery, Dr Fletcher says, refused the picture, which is a private collection, because it was not by Holbein; the National Portrait Gallery rejected it because it could not identify the sitter.

The paintings Dr Fletcher has studied are mostly from the Tudor period; panels were not much used after that.

## Archbishop criticizes 'hubbub' over book

The Archbishop of Canterbury

criticized the "hubbub" over a book, *The Myth of the Incarnation*, edited by Professor John Hick, which caused "more hubbub than it is worth."

Referring to the miraculous events of the Incarnation, he said that the religious people, the highly educated theologians, who got it wrong, and, far from praising God, started a theological hubbub. Isn't that pathetic?

Quoting the words of Christ, "Thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent," the Archbishop said at a literary picnic at Westminster, near Canterbury, that intellectualism would not bring one to God.

"There has been published 10 days ago a book that has made more hubbub than it is worth," he said. "It is the work of our theologians to press into the mysteries of the Christian faith. The Church of England has always been insistent on the liberty of scholasticism."

But, there were limits to what critical analysis could achieve by itself.

Although the disciples were not theologians and had not been to college, he said, they had no doubt about the source of their power. "Without him and the power of his divinity, they would have had nothing to preach. Faced with sin, disease and death, they would have been impotent if it had not been for the human divine Christ."

## Housing 'lottery' winners should be picked soon

The Greater London Council

will pick the first 100 winners in its new housing scheme by public lottery, subject to the approval of the housing policy committee meeting on Wednesday.

The scheme is designed to help first-time buyers, without financial resources, to restore substandard homes to good condition for their own occupation.

Mr. George Tremlett, committee leader, has said that it would help "to bring back into use and so a reasonable standard the thousands of properties that would otherwise remain empty and further deteriorate."

Successful applicants, who must have lived or worked in London for at least 12 of the last 18 months, will buy the houses at a roughly market value. Capital and interest payments will be deferred for three years.

## Power boats passing HMS Belfast, London, yesterday, to start a cross-Channel race which, because of bad weather, went no farther than the mouth of the Thames

The race was organized by the Royal Naval School of Maritime Studies

and was intended to mark the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Royal Naval School of Maritime Studies.

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## Echo-sounder discloses a vast new bed of prime coal under the Welsh valleys

The new bed is estimated to contain 120 million tons of coal

and is situated in the Welsh valleys. The discovery is a major breakthrough for the coal industry.

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## Communist university will discuss EEC role

The Communist University

will discuss the role of the European Economic Community (EEC) in the context of the Marxist-Leninist line.

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## Commons 'united' benefited by will of 100m' in first EEC years in EEC

By Alan Williams

The Commons' political staff in London, on the eve of the annual meeting of the European Community, has already reached a total of £1,500m in income since entry, the Commons' political staff in London, on the eve of the annual meeting of the European Community, has already reached a total of £1,500m in income since entry, the Commons' political staff in London, on the eve of the annual meeting of the European Community, has already reached a total of £1,500m in income since entry.

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## Commons on the air six months early

By Kenneth Costing

Sound broadcasting of Parliament is expected to begin about six months earlier than was originally thought.

A permanent service will begin next February, but limited coverage will start in November, including the opening of the new session by the Queen.

The Prime Minister's enthusiasm for the project and the keen interest of Mr Foot, Leader of the House of Commons, are understood to be the reasons for the change of plan.

Priority will be given to making the necessary alterations to a former four-storey room in the centre of the Palace of Westminster, from which the broadcast signal will originate. In time for the BBC to install its electronic equipment by late summer or early autumn.

That would enable the occasional live broadcast to take place in November, although there would not yet be accommodation for editorial staff and recording channels. The permanent accommodation at North Shaw South, in the old Scotland Yard building, will not be ready until October, 1979.

Mr Peter Hardman, Scott, chief assistant to the director-general of the BBC, said: "It seems a long way off but we had to admit realistically that it was a realistic estimate as far as the Department of the Environment was concerned."

In the meantime, the broadcasters will work from temporary accommodation at 10 Bridge Street, which is used by the BBC from time to time and will be returned to them later.

Mr Scott welcomed the fact that the Government will meet half the cost of the £50,000 needed to prepare the premises.

The BBC will need about three months to move into its new premises. Big debates will be broadcast live, the rest recorded.

Running costs of the permanent service are expected to be about £270,000 a year.

## Inquiry into Green Paper 'leak' demanded by MP

The Prime Minister has been asked to investigate a Cabinet 'leak' the subject of which, an MP said yesterday, might have been to 'damage the personality and role' of Mrs Williams.

Mr Eric Moonman, Labour MP for Basildon, is also asking Sir John Hunt, Secretary of the Cabinet, to conduct an inquiry among civil servants.

As reported in *The Times* on Saturday, a Green Paper on schools in England and Wales, submitted by Mrs Williams after at least half-a-dozen redraftings, was rejected by the Cabinet on the grounds that it was impractical, too tentative, lacking in coherence and style, over-long and tactically unsuitable.

"This could only have come from civil servants or Cabinet ministers," Mr Moonman said. "The style of leak about Cabinet members, Cabinet meetings and about individual attitudes can only damage the work of the individual member referred to and will reflect ultimately on the credibility of the Cabinet itself."

"Unless such leaks are dealt with, Mr Callaghan might as well conduct the affairs of state from a loudspeaker in Hyde Park."

He said he would be asking Sir John for an inquiry into whether a civil servant was responsible, and would ask Mr Callaghan to make an inquiry among his Cabinet colleagues.

"In trying to establish the motives for this, it would seem to me they can only have been to try to damage the personality and role of Mrs Williams, and an inquiry seems now critical. It could only have come from a civil servant or a member of the Cabinet who may wish to damage the growing and positive reputation of Mrs Williams."

Mrs Williams is widely seen as a "moderate" in the Labour Party. The best turned out to be a mixture of a solution of the atmosphere with the help of the calcium sulphate.

The leak was developed from a study of specific chemical substances in the water, stimulated by flowing seawater, stimulate a lobster's awareness of a possible source of food. The basic experiment showed that it was possible to stimulate captive lobsters to search for food by containing them in a mixture of natural chemicals: these include certain amino acids, quaternary amines, nucleosides, nucleotides and short-chain fatty acids.

Usually in lobster fishing, creels are baited with 24-hour intervals and so any artificial bait must be effective over that time. Therefore, a mixture to attract the lobster must be released slowly. The best turned out to be a mixture of a solution of the atmosphere with the help of the calcium sulphate.

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Major Holley, bassist, helping to celebrate the return of jazz to Beaulieu, for the first time since 1961, for a jubilee festival at the weekend

## Self-employed in protest against the 'closed shop'

By a Staff Reporter

About 300 supporters of the National Federation of Self-Employed marched to Downing Street yesterday after a rally in Hyde Park against the "closed shop".

A letter to the Prime Minister protesting about the refusal of trade unions to handle the goods and services of the self-employed and small businesses was delivered by Mr Brian Kelly, secretary of the federation.

Mr Kelly had told the rally that non-union lorry drivers owning their own vehicles were frequently not allowed to deliver goods.

He accused the Government of "turning its back" on the Greenwich dispute and called on Mr Callaghan to order the release of mail for the company.

He said he would be asking Sir John for an inquiry into whether a civil servant was responsible, and would ask Mr Callaghan to make an inquiry among his Cabinet colleagues.

"In trying to establish the motives for this, it would seem to me they can only have been to try to damage the personality and role of Mrs Williams, and an inquiry seems now critical. It could only have come from a civil servant or a member of the Cabinet who may wish to damage the growing and positive reputation of Mrs Williams."

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## Immigrants' language difficulties 'neglected'

By Peter Godfrey

An estimated 300,000 people at work in Britain have an inadequate command of English, the National Centre for Industrial Language Training said last night. Of those, about a third barely speak the language.

Mr Tony Jupp, the centre's director, said that lack of funds and awareness was leading to neglect of the immigrant worker's language difficulties.

"Local authorities, which provide a proportion of the money for industrial language classes, are not in a position to give more help because of financial pressure on them," he said.

Last year the centre sponsored courses for 3,000 immigrant workers in factories, hospitals, workshops and hotels. "We have got to find ways of developing language courses on a large scale, particularly where there has been a good response from employers," Mr Jupp said.

Schemes have been notably successful in Lancashire, Yorkshire and the Midlands. More often, however, employers are wary of holding classes on their premises because they encroach on working hours and may be considered a tacit admission of poor industrial relations. One of the most persuasive arguments put to such employers is that some of their immigrant workers are probably unable to read companies' fire or safety regulations, as well as being limited in their understanding of instructions.

Language training begins at 7.30 am at the Anglo-American Laundry in Tooting, South London, where the general office is transformed into a classroom three times a week.

They are shown slides of kitchen scenes and asked to describe the various stages of cooking depicted, and are taught how to address a doctor or schoolteacher. Most of them agree that the classes have increased their confidence although as one put it: "Still sometimes first speaking no understand."

Mr Thomas Mason, managing director of the laundry, which employs 150 workers, said: "I have been in the industry for 40 years of tuition. I felt that the investment had benefited the company. The women are more receptive to instruction, and communication is now a two-way process instead of just from top to bottom," he said.

for six Asian women. The women, who work as pressers and rackers, give half an hour of their time, supplemented by half an hour of the company's time for the lesson.

They speak Hindi, English, and their comprehension difficulties have been exacerbated by the arrival of an Irish supervisor. Added to that are intricacies of English pronunciation which cause confusion between words like "sheet, seat and sir". Miss Anne Griffiths, the teacher, emphasizes the need for courtesy towards supervisors, so that one Indian woman's unwittingly abrupt sentence: "I am going early home" is corrected to: "Please can I go home early?"

The supervisors are kept informed of the class's progress, and asked to help with the introduction of simple phrases, such as "Excuse me, please" or "I see".

The teaching overlaps into the women's personal lives. They are shown slides of kitchen scenes and asked to describe the various stages of cooking depicted, and are taught how to address a doctor or schoolteacher. Most of them agree that the classes have increased their confidence although as one put it: "Still sometimes first speaking no understand."

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## Opposition to export of Mentmore furniture

By Our Arts Reporter

Objections to export licences for items of antique furniture sold at Mentmore in May will be considered tomorrow by the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art.

The committee can suspend an export licence if it thinks a national collection should be given the chance of survival. The suspension period is normally six months or less.

Four of the applications that the committee will consider concern Mentmore pieces, purchased for a total of nearly £80,000. A public announcement is made when a licence is suspended.

With many more objections to be considered, the committee is expected to devote several future hearings to considering whether items should be allowed to leave Britain.

Mr Patrick Cormack, Conservative MP for Stroud, said: "I am going early home" is corrected to: "Please can I go home early?"

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## Pope treads cautiously in Lefebvre affair

From Patricia Clough  
Rome, July 10

The Vatican reserves the right to take the "appropriate sanctions" against Mgr Marcel Lefebvre, the rebel traditionalist archbishop, but must proceed with patience, caution and objectivity, the Vatican spokesman said this weekend.

The comment by Father Romeo Panciroli broke the silence which the Vatican has maintained since Mgr Lefebvre disobeyed the Pope and ordained 14 priests and 22 sub-deacons at his headquarters at Ecône, Switzerland, two weeks ago.

The ordinations were the culmination of more than a year of defiance by Mgr Lefebvre who has attracted a sizable following of traditional-minded Roman Catholics with his insistence on celebrating the suspended Tridentine Latin Mass and his rejection of reforms introduced by the Pope and the Second Vatican Council.

The Pope has long tried to avoid a split by using patience and persuasion, even though Mgr Lefebvre repeatedly defied him by performing priestly functions such as holding confirmations, ordinations, preaching and saying Mass in public.

More recently the defiance has given way to ever sterner warnings, culminating in a letter stating that the ordinations on June 29 would make his breach with the church irreparable.

Father Panciroli said today that the Pope's statements on the subject "not only remain unchanged but acquire greater force".

This applies not only to Mgr Lefebvre but also to the priests ordained by him and those who support his behaviour and thus worsen the scandal of the deplorable position he has taken.

This case of such flagrant disobedience causes a sense of deep grief and spiritual bitterness, Father Panciroli said.

It is understandable that the Holy See must proceed with patience, caution and due objectivity, always taking into account... the common good of the people of God and reserving the right to take recourse to the appropriate canonical sanctions.

Father Panciroli's statement makes it clear that the Vatican is approaching the problem of Mgr Lefebvre with the maximum care.

Mexico City, July 10.—Mgr Lefebvre will not be allowed to celebrate Mass or administer the sacraments in Mexico, Cardinal Darío Miranda, the Primate of Mexico, announced today.

Mgr Lefebvre, who is now in Dickinson, Texas, to consecrate a church, had been expected to arrive in Mexico tomorrow.

The Mexican Government yesterday issued reports to its diplomatic missions abroad to refuse to issue him a visa.

Cardinal Darío Miranda said any person who sought religious comforts from Mgr Lefebvre would be committing a grave error by encouraging a schism.

Dickinson, Texas, July 10.—Mgr Lefebvre consecrated the Queen of Angels Chapel in a solemn pontifical high Mass today. It will be a regional headquarters for his Society of St Pius X.

He said he had not yet decided whether to visit Mexico as earlier announced.—Agence France-Presse and UPL

## Economic crisis starts new exodus from Portugal

From Jose Shercliff  
Lisbon, July 10

The economic crisis in Portugal is causing a new exodus of workers to jobs abroad. Unemployment is more than 500,000, the highest in Europe. Portugal has ever known, and is caused not only by the world depression, but by the return of hundreds of thousands of active workers from the former African colonies.

In addition new labour conditions do not allow for part-time work. Under the former regime the official unemployment figure was always kept low by listing part-time workers as fully employed.

New figures disclose that about 50,000 Portuguese have applied to emigrate, and it is estimated that about 300 a month are leaving for Venezuela, Argentina and Canada.

Emigration to European countries is virtually at a standstill owing to the depression in countries such as West Germany, France and Switzerland which had previously welcomed foreign labour.

Strikes legalized The National Assembly yesterday voted to legalize strikes for the first time in 40 years. The new strike law allows trade unions to call strikes providing management and the Labour Ministry are given 48 hours notice.—Reuters

## M Giscard back in political arena

From Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, July 10

After months of appearing to remain aloof from the political fray, to the extent of insisting that he would stay in office even if his party were defeated in the general election next March, President Giscard d'Estaing has now unequivocally taken sides.

In a weekend speech at Clermont in the Vaucluse, he sharply condemned the common programme of the left and indicated what he called "the right choice for France".

This clear commitment has been welcomed by M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader and Mayor of Paris, as "an important step in the right direction".

The head of state, he said in a radio interview last night, has chosen the only valid course open to him, which consists of assuming responsibility for his Government majority, as his predecessors did before him. It is an essential factor in winning the election.

At the same time, somewhat paradoxically, M. Giscard d'Estaing appealed once again for the unity of his fellow countrymen and against the "political change of France into two hostile blocs".

"The situation of excessive division of our country embitters it domestically and weakens it abroad, and thus...



Flooded houses near Auch just managing to keep their roofs above water.

## Campers missing in floods

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, July 10

At least 11 persons have drowned and 19 are missing after the storms and torrential rains which swept through south-western France on Friday and yesterday.

In the department of the Gers, the flooded river of that name carried away two bridges in the town of Auch. Many roads have been cut by the raging waters, and the Bordeaux-Marseille railway line was also cut.

A large number of houses in Auch collapsed. Electricity supplies were cut but have since been restored. Gas supplies are still cut off in the greater part of the town.

Looting broke out in the shops damaged by the floods. One man who was caught rifling a furniture store was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

The three departments of the Gers, the Garonne and the Haute Garonne have been hardest hit. Holiday makers and campers in the Gers are among the missing. They were caught unawares by fast rising flood waters.

M Barre, the Prime Minister, said yesterday that 1m francs (£120,000) would be made available immediately.

Torrential rain has also caused damage in other regions. At Montpellier cellars and shops were flooded. The street of Nèvers was under 3ft of water.

Berne, July 10.—Four people died in sudden floods when a violent rain and hail storm lashed west Switzerland, turning rivers into torrents, sweeping away bridges, uprooting trees and inundating fields and houses.

A Belgian woman attendant at a children's holiday camp drowned when a river burst its banks and swept her away with six children near Veurne, south of Fribourg. The children were saved.

Three elderly people died when flood waters engulfed their car in the upper Dismig Valley in the Bernese Oberland.—Reuters

## Three more political parties are legalized in Spain

From Harry Debelius  
Madrid, July 10

The Spanish Government this weekend legalized a political party headed by a claimant to the throne of King Juan Carlos, and two other parties to the left of the Communist Party.

Señor Rodolfo Martín Villa, the Interior Minister, said yesterday that the new Government had decided to grant legal recognition to the Carlist Party, whose president is Prince Carlos Hugo de Borbón, as well as to the Revolutionary Workers' Organization (ORT) and the Spanish Workers' Party (PTE). He said that other parties awaiting legalization would be recognized shortly.

Immediately after the announcement, the state-run national radio interviewed representatives of the various parties by telephone, including Prince Carlos Hugo in France and the secretary-general of party, Señor José María de Zabala, in Vienna.

The prince hailed the measure and said that he assumed that the Government's decision meant that he would be allowed to enter Spain in the near future. He and his family, who might be compared with the Jacobites, were expelled by General Franco in December, 1969, shortly after the dictator had publicly named Prince Juan Carlos as his eventual successor.

All three of the newly legalized parties presented candidates in the June general election, but not under the names or symbols of their parties. They used a legal loophole which allowed the presentation of "independent" candidates.

Several hundred members of the PTE celebrated their legalization with a peaceful demonstration in Madrid yesterday.

Madrid, July 10.—Carrying knapsacks and nationalist flags, Basque activists set out today on a 1,250-mile "freedom march" to demand regional autonomy and amnesty.

The march will end on August 28 in Victoria. It began from four separate points in the Basque region. It has not been authorized by the Government, but is not expected to be banned.—UPL

## People of Seveso ignore disaster anniversary

From Our Correspondent  
Rome, July 10

Only about 20 inhabitants turned out today to watch a procession in Seveso of about 300 people, organized by left-wing groups, marking the first anniversary of the dioxin pollution disaster. They marched through the area contaminated by the poison which escaped during an explosion in the nearby Iccmex chemicals factory.

Of the 739 people evacuated from their homes in the most seriously contaminated area, only one woman took part in the procession on tractor-drawn farm carts bearing slogans such as "Breathe deep, breathe hard, this is the air of death" and "You can't buy and sell people's health".

Otherwise the little industrial town on the outskirts of Milan was silent and virtually deserted. Many inhabitants, including crumblers, were on holiday.

One year after the disaster the extent of human and ecological damage caused by the explosion is still not clear. It is not even known for certain how much dioxin escaped.

For lack of experience with this relatively new chemical, scientists have been unable to agree on its probable long-term effects and how to get rid of it.

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## SPORT

## Cricket

## Why English batsmen trod warily in Test

By John Woodcock

Cricket Correspondent

With two days left and one first innings wicket standing England lead Australia in the second Test match by 139 runs. That is an obviously strong position, and one which will require from Australia an improvement upon their recent batting form if they are not to be beaten.

The pitch so far has played very well: better, certainly, than I thought it would, or than Tony Greig did, to judge from the remarks he made about groundsman in general, and Old Trafford in particular, in a newspaper article last Thursday morning. On Saturday, though, Greig's batting was another reminder of how much England will miss him as a cricketer.

They played then, with the exception of Greig and Woolmer, like a side unaccustomed to winning, which is not altogether surprising. Although of their last six Test innings against Australia there have been worth 538, 417 and now 436 for runs, that was not reflected in the way England batted, anyway later in the day.

Australia were allowed to conduct a successful building operation that they could have thought likely at 320 for three.

I was not surprised that England did not declare before the close of play on Saturday. England scored 230 runs while losing six wickets. That is slow going. Even so, they have a great chance of winning in the evening hours.

There are a lot of Australian batsmen about at the moment who take much more pleasure in the close of a large innings behind them.

It is not as though England have to get rid of a first five of Barnes, Miller, Bradman, Hassett and Miller as they would have had to do in 1948, or Lavry, McDonald, Simpson, Harvey and O'Connell as they did in 1961. A great deal of the time, it was Chappell and even he has passed 50 only twice in his last 12 innings against England. West England will hope to avoid going in tomorrow needing something like 200 to win, against the clock and on a pitch which by then may be playing less predictably.

It was because of this, no doubt, that they trod as warily as they did on Saturday.

It is a fair hope that Woolmer's 137 has established him as England's No 3 for the foreseeable future. Except outside the off stump, to the left hand, he has bowled quite splendidly by Walker. Woolmer's technique was



Greig caught and bowled by Walker on Saturday.

admirable. He is a lovely timer of the ball, particularly under the covers off the front foot, and he sees it soon enough to be seldom hurried. This was his third hundred in only nine innings against Australia. That is more than Frank Woolley, Ted Dexter, Ranjitsingh or W. G. Grace made, and as many as Peter May. It is an unusual record, owing something to the ordinariness of much of the Australian bowling but a lot, too, to Woolmer's burgeoning ability.

By the time Woolmer was caught at short leg off a top spinner, he and Greig had added 160. It had been a frustrating morning for Australia, most of all for Walker. The dreaded television playback showed that Thomson had hit Greig caught at the wicket, trying to get his bat out of the way of a bouncer when he was 40. It is not all that far from the truth, though March's despair, addressed to the skies, could be understood. It seemed at Wimbledon that as a matter of policy the TV people spared the linesman the embarrassment of repeated slow-motion replays—trial by TV, you could call it. The policy was to show if those who produce the cricket so well were to be equally charitable to the men in the white coats. It was a pity that Tom Spencer would have been spared his blushes should he have seen the highlights on Saturday evening.

Greig, revelling of course in Australia's anguish, had a good

deal of luck in making 76, which is not to say that it was other than a deserving innings, ended by a splendid return catch by Walker, low and left-handed, when he had almost bowled himself into the ground.

There was always the chance of an outrageous innings from Knox until he was out, though not from Old, who is paralysed by fast bowling and took half an hour to get off the mark. After Old had provided Walker with a third wicket, which no one in the world would have dared him, Willis played out the day as though England were thinking of batting on this morning, if only to give themselves the heaviest roller in an attempt to break up the pitch.

Australia's first innings: 287 (K. D. Walters and G. Miller 2 for 182)

1st Innings: 287 (K. D. Walters and G. Miller 2 for 182)

2nd Innings: 111 (K. D. Walters and G. Miller 2 for 182)

3rd Innings: 111 (K. D. Walters and G. Miller 2 for 182)

4th Innings: 111 (K. D. Walters and G. Miller 2 for 182)

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## Boyce's shadow over a joyous, sunlit day

By Richard Street

SOUTHERN-DON-SEA: Essex

(p) best Middlesex by one run.

Keith Boyce's decision to retire because of recurring knee trouble cast the only shadow yesterday over a joyous and sunlit day. A crowd of 10,000 saw Middlesex beaten in an exciting last-ball finish which meant that Essex maintained their pursuit of the elusive John Player League title.

Middlesex, needing 185, had looked a spent force when they were 116 for eight after 30 overs. Embury and Selvey, however, by spirited stinging put on 55 for the ninth wicket. Eight runs were needed from Archibald's final over.

Embury off-drove two runs before he hit the fifth straight back to the bowler, and Selvey, backing up, was run out on the full.

Essex, however, the second team, was caught behind. Gurney and Featherstone added 60 in 21 overs before four more wickets tumbled rapidly.

All afternoon there was exhilaration to be had from the catching and outfielding of both teams. Southchurch Park, back on the county circuit after many years, must have one of the best playing areas in use. The boundaries square to the wicket on both sides are around 90 yards away, and backing up, was run out on the full.

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## Rugby Union



What Johnstone has he holds, though the Lions' Gordon Brown (second right) has a ideas. Rush, Hagen and Oliver lead left, All Blacks support.

## All Blacks heavily criticized after courageous victory by Lions

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## NO WAY TO CONSIDER CLEMENCY

Lord Longford, who chaired last week's BBC television trial of the Moors Murders, has said that the programme was "a masterpiece of television journalism" and that the arguments for and against clemency were "presented in a balanced and fair manner".

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discredit that it chose the more sensational, the one virtually certain to ensure that the valid and complex arguments on both sides were not adequately presented.

The continuing fascination with the Moors Murders exerts on the British public, and the emotional intensity which any reference to those crimes provokes, makes it difficult to debate calmly the issues now raised by the continuing detention of Miss Hindley. The main plank of Lord Longford's argument is that she is a reformed character, a woman, now aged 34, very far removed in spirit from the 23-year-old monster who committed those atrocious crimes, and no longer under the evil influence of her partner Ian Brady. It is not an argument to be dismissed lightly. Any civilized society must allow, in its penal system, for the possibility of genuine reformation and repentance. Indeed, every day the courts exercise clemency in sentencing on the grounds that the offenders had expressed every working day that five million American children do not go to school, that 1798 serious crimes are committed every day in New York, that American civil liberty campaigners known as the "Williamson Ten" have been sentenced to a total of 282 years in prison on trumped-up charges, and that the working conditions of Hispano-Americans brought illegally into the United States are "hardly different from those of coloured slaves in the last century."

not Miss Hindley has undergone the transformation testified by Lord Longford is for those who are in close contact with her to assess. It is also said that there is no danger of her committing any further murders or crimes of violence. That is probably true.

But Myra Hindley is no ordinary prisoner, and she did not commit ordinary crimes. The considerations which the Parole Board and the Home Secretary normally take into account when deciding whether or not a prisoner ought to be released on parole, or on licence, cannot apply in her case. Lord Denning, in a different context, said, many years ago, "The punishment inflicted for grave crimes should adequately reflect the revulsion felt by the great majority of citizens for them." There are certain crimes, and the Moors Murders are among them, which are considered to be so atrocious by the community that only the most emphatic denunciation of them can be entertained. That means a longer term of imprisonment than Miss Hindley has served up to now. It does not, however, necessarily mean that she should, as some are demanding, serve the rest of her life in prison. But if she were to be released soon, her time in prison could rightly be said to have inadequately reflected the heinousness of her crimes.

## RUSSIAN COUNTER-ATTACK ON HUMAN RIGHTS

if dependants are taken into account, some forty million Americans suffer from unemployment, that in Detroit 50,000 elderly people live below the poverty line, that twenty million American children grow up without adequate medical and social care, that thirteen million American families live in inadequate or indecent housing conditions, that in Washington DC thirty to thirty-five families are ejected from their homes every working day, that five million American children do not go to school, that 1798 serious crimes are committed every day in New York, that American civil liberty campaigners known as the "Williamson Ten" have been sentenced to a total of 282 years in prison on trumped-up charges, and that the working conditions of Hispano-Americans brought illegally into the United States are "hardly different from those of coloured slaves in the last century."

All this and more—the stream is unceasing—is part of the Soviet response to President Carter's statements on human rights in the review of the Helsinki agreement, which is due in Belgrade this autumn, and to what the Russians claim is a deliberate campaign in the West to divert attention from domestic troubles by denigrating and attacking the Soviet Union. Of course the Soviet press was never wholly uncritical of western society. The ideological struggle has never ceased, and even before President Carter took office the Soviet reader was kept fully informed about Britain's brutal colonial regime in Northern Ireland, the incarceration of American dissidents in mental hospitals, and the

denial of rights to minorities in the United States and communists in West Germany. But criticism of the United States was muted during the best years of détente, when Watergate was at first not mentioned at all, and it is now being unleashed with full force.

Far more is involved than just a war of words. The Soviet Union has found that it cannot avoid being sucked into the international debate on human rights. It goes on complaining that the West is interfering in its internal affairs but in the end it finds it has to take up the challenge in its own newspapers. This can hardly fail to have certain political effects. The effect the authorities hope it will have is to persuade their people that human rights are grossly violated in the West, that "right to work" is almost wholly ignored, that dissidents are treated no better than in the East, and that bourgeois democracy itself is a sham.

Probably a lot of Soviet and East European readers will be—and are already—persuaded that the West is very far from perfect, but this will not necessarily make them more grateful to their own governments. Usually the more people discuss human rights the more they want them, and in any case comparisons do not always have a one-way effect. When the Soviet Union, in its articles in its press about West German communists being denied jobs in the civil service he can hardly fail to think of non-communists or expelled communists who are refused jobs in his own country. And when Soviet citizens read about western protest groups they may think of the more limited freedom allowed to their own.

## David Wood

## How does the Lib-Lab pact stand now?

What does the Saffron Walden result show? First, Mr. Steel's analysis of the significant improvement in Liberal performance and must in part be due to the fact that the candidate is a strong advocate of the Lib-Lab agreement. At a time of a very strong swing to the Tories, this is a very significant factor. Mr. John Packer, who still calls for a normal on pay increases as one-trade union conference after another passes votes for a return to free bargaining. "The Saffron Walden election is a good result for the Liberals. A guarantee of the votes endorsed what the Liberal Party has done."

They are both statements of Liberal leaders who feared the worst while hoping for the merely best. The hopes have been fulfilled. An able Liberal candidate lost only a third of the vote polled in October 1974, and now, still in second place, won only 12,437 votes behind the successful Conservative. In Saffron Walden, if we are to read whole chapters into a few figures, the decline of 51 per cent in the Liberal vote means on the average a reduction of at least four of the 13 Liberal seats in the Commons would be lost to Conservatives at any general election where last Thursday's arithmetic is repeated: Berwick, Truro, Isle of Ely, and Isle of Wight. Inversely, the Liberal vote would be increased by taking disenchanted votes from Labour, on the principle of the lesser of two evils in a bad time for the Government.

Saffron Walden, in fact, is one of the relatively few English seats where Labour pick up votes from Labour rather than Conservatives. In elections between 1950 and 1970 there were never fewer than 14,000 Labour votes in the constituency, and in 1966, an especially good year for Sir Harold Wilson, there were more than 17,000 Labour votes. The Pimms line for the Conservatives has always been 20,000 votes.

In February 1974, the Liberal candidate began to make inroads into Labour votes and ran second for the first time, and the Conservative vote was reduced to 14,000. But in last week's election, the Liberal Party's own calculation, the swing to Conserv-

ative from Liberal amounted to 8.5 per cent. On the lower poll there must have been a further swing of Labour votes to Liberal.

Nothing could be clearer than the statistical pattern of vote-switching over nearly 30 years in Saffron Walden, and if the Lib-Lab pact is a success, there is no doubt that the Liberal vote has lost faith in the Labour Government. Mr. Steel and his colleagues are (as some Liberal critics say) selling their wretched sheep in the market.

So much for Saffron Walden. Next, the more general political consequences of the pact: What are the advantages of it to the two constituent parties?

Mr. Steel may claim that his reading of 13 votes to Mr. Callaghan encouraged the Government to defy its socialist left wing and be moderate. Everybody knows that the Government has been committed to moderation by its unresolved economic difficulties, its accountability to the IMF, and its parliamentary vulnerability. It could be claimed, though not plausibly, that the pact is making the wider socialism of Government policies. More certainly, it establishes a false security between all 13 Liberals and the ministers with whom they have entered into a dubious conspiracy, in the sense that ministerial doors and information are alike to be accessible to them. Mr. Steel has also made the Liberal Party hot news again.

The advantages to the Government are no more than temporary salvation from a parliamentary crisis. Mr. Callaghan cannot govern on and wait for better times with on-reinforcing his minority vote in the Commons, and he has found in Mr. Steel a lamb to the electoral slaughter that threatens.

But the day must come when Mr. Callaghan, always a party manager, will choose his election date without a word of consultation with the Liberals, because he sees an opportunity to minimize his losses. Or when Mr. Steel will find that the logic of the pact and refuse their votes to a divided Government that drags them down to destruction.

In the first event, Liberal benevolence will be a mere expedient. In the second, Liberal will share the public election, possibly in an unbecoming crisis at the worst time for the very national interest that the pact was designed to protect.

## Amending the law on abortion

From Mrs. Renée Short, MP for Wolverhampton, North-East (Labour) and others.

Sir, There have been a number of reports in the press and on the radio accusing us of making long speeches unnecessarily in the Abortion (Amendment) Bill Committee. We would like to point out that a major reason for the length of time is the amount of evidence which we have to give. The Bill is based on the Select Committee on Abortion, and it is unfortunately the case that this Committee ignored or misinterpreted much of the available evidence.

In a letter such as this it is impossible to go into much detail but we would like to give some examples of the parts of the Committee's work with which we would like to take issue.

Firstly, it misrepresented public opinion and ignored the fact that a National Opinion Poll taken between April 24 and 26, 1976, asked people if they agreed with the statement "Abortion should be made legally available for all who want it," and so want an extension of the law and not a restriction. The replies were as follows:

Agree . . . . . 55%  
Neither agree nor disagree 14%  
Disagree . . . . . 31%

Thus a clear majority of people want to have the law liberalized. Medical opinion is also in support of the Act as it now stands. Since 1970 there have been seven polls of medical opinion and they show that over 70 per cent of doctors want the Act to remain as it is or be liberalized. Many medical organizations, including the BMA, have come out against the Bill.

The Bill is a complicated one, and its likely effects are often difficult to judge. Hence there is a great need to analyse the clauses and to try to improve the Bill in various ways. We've been trying without success to get the promoters of the Bill to clarify many complex legal and medical points which they have consistently refused to do.

Yours faithfully,  
RENEE SHORT,  
JO RICHARDSON,  
AUDREY WISS,  
GEORGE SIMON,  
ONAGNE MC DONALD,  
DOROTHY COLQUHOUN,  
House of Commons,  
July 7.

## Press Council ruling

From the Chairman of the Press Council.

Sir, The Royal Commission on the Press has commented (Chapter 20, Paragraph 56) on an adjudication made by the Press Council in regard to a complaint that *The Sunday Times* had caused a fall in the value of sterling by "irresponsible reporting" of the long and reasoned adjudication the Press Council ruling that in publishing reports (a) the Editor of the newspaper must honestly believe in the truth of what he publishes and (b) that his belief must be based on reasonable grounds.

The Royal Commission has assumed, wrongly, from one possibly equivocal line in the lengthy (over 1,300 words) adjudication, that the Council applies a subjective test to both requirements. Not so.

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Yours sincerely,  
HARTLEY SHAWCROSS,  
Chairman, the Press Council,  
1 Salisbury Square, E.C4,  
July 10.

## Criminal procedure

From Mr. P. Housiaux.

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Contrary to the Federation's view, the terms of reference of the Royal Commission, clearly demonstrates that instead of providing a forum for "some at Westminster who delight in sniping at the police" to indulge themselves, it will consider the wider interests of the community as a whole. The interests of the individual and the interests of the police are to be balanced, and the balance is to be achieved by the police as to be welcomed as assisting the police in defining more precisely what society expects of them in criminal procedures. Secondly, and more importantly, the Commission's terms of reference acknowledge by implication that over the last two decades the interests of society have been sacrificed too readily at the altar of individual liberty.

I do not advocate that individual liberty should now be made subservient to the wider interests of society, but do think it important that a better balance be achieved if the police are to continue to play an independent role in law enforcement in an increasingly complex society.

The Federation should therefore welcome the Royal Commission and use the opportunity it provides for being about the better balance between the protection of individual rights and the need for the protection of the interests of society.

Yours faithfully,  
P. HOUSIAUX,  
Sergeant Staffs and Stoke Police,  
Birmingham University Law Faculty,  
254 Beacon Street,  
Lipshild.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The morality of Tory ideals

From the Reverend N. A. Russell.

Sir, Mrs Thatcher's assertion that "economic choices have a moral dimension" is welcome. Many will warm to her invitation to individual responsibility which has too often given way to a welfare state mentality.

However, Mrs Thatcher is surely wrong when she suggests that the philosophy of Marx as opposed to that of Adam Smith gives "pride of place to economics". It is the philosophy of Adam Smith which does just that. We may not accept the morality of Marxism, but it does have a morality. This includes a strong moral demand for economic equality. In that respect, Marxist morality has a lot in common with the Old Testament prophets.

By contrast, the Capitalist economic philosophy which derives from Adam Smith is fundamentally amoral, for in essence it is a mathematical model. It accepts the existing distribution of wealth uncritically, however just or unjust that may be. It distributes income according to the dictates of market forces without reference to moral values of any kind. In that way it is the philosophy of Adam Smith and Mrs Thatcher rather than that of Karl Marx which "gives pride of place to economics".

Mrs Thatcher is quite as wrong to identify Christian spirituality with her own brand of individualism as others who have claimed a Christian mandate for collectivism. The Bible teaches that it is the duty of the Christian to work for both market forces and the state.

Yours sincerely,  
NORMAN RUSSELL,  
Vicar of Harwell and Chilton,  
The Vicarage,  
Harwell,  
Didcot,  
Oxfordshire,  
July 5.

### House of Lords reform

From Dr. M. D. Burgess.

Sir, I think that Lord Boyd-Carpenter's claim that the abolition of the hereditary peerage in the House of Lords is "in defence simply to blind prejudice against the hereditary system" (letter of July 1) deserves a special comment.

If we can ignore for a moment the correct but inaccurate descriptive title of the institution, the real question is whether or not Britain needs a second chamber of government. Assuming that it should be retained—for there are many arguments to support the view that the House of Commons is already overburdened with its current tasks—it is generally inefficiently run. The question arises as to what it is that we want a reformed second chamber actually to do. We must be clear in our minds about this, otherwise the great controversy about the composition of the Lords (to return to emotive terminology) is rendered nugatory.

Having established its role, we can then proceed to relate function to composition, and it is here that Lord Boyd-Carpenter's assertion can be questioned. The desire to rid the House of Lords of its hereditary force is not simply "blind prejudice" but it is the removal of indefensible privileges. If a reformed Lords is to be taken seriously by everybody in the future and if it is to conform to the spirit of an age which particularly rejects privilege in all forms, then it is simply no longer acceptable for the accident of birth to determine direct influence, however large or small, in government today. In short, it is anachronistic.

We just cannot talk in terms of the reform of Parliament as a whole—using modern political yardsticks like legitimacy, moral authority, and the elective principle—while protecting our aristocratic lineage. Such inconsistent and contradictory positions expose us to ridicule and to a just accusation of operating double standards. To contemplate such a defence runs the risk of being consigned to oblivion and I should have thought that to Lord Boyd-Carpenter.

Dr. M. D. BURGESS,  
33 Seven Road,  
Oadby,  
Leicestershire.

### Amending the law on abortion

From Mrs. Renée Short, MP for Wolverhampton, North-East (Labour) and others.

Sir, There have been a number of reports in the press and on the radio accusing us of making long speeches unnecessarily in the Abortion (Amendment) Bill Committee. We would like to point out that a major reason for the length of time is the amount of evidence which we have to give. The Bill is based on the Select Committee on Abortion, and it is unfortunately the case that this Committee ignored or misinterpreted much of the available evidence.

In a letter such as this it is impossible to go into much detail but we would like to give some examples of the parts of the Committee's work with which we would like to take issue.

Firstly, it misrepresented public opinion and ignored the fact that a National Opinion Poll taken between April 24 and 26, 1976, asked people if they agreed with the statement "Abortion should be made legally available for all who want it," and so want an extension of the law and not a restriction. The replies were as follows:

Agree . . . . . 55%  
Neither agree nor disagree 14%  
Disagree . . . . . 31%

Thus a clear majority of people want to have the law liberalized. Medical opinion is also in support of the Act as it now stands. Since 1970 there have been seven polls of medical opinion and they show that over 70 per cent of doctors want the Act to remain as it is or be liberalized. Many medical organizations, including the BMA, have come out against the Bill.

The Bill is a complicated one, and its likely effects are often difficult to judge. Hence there is a great need to analyse the clauses and to try to improve the Bill in various ways. We've been trying without success to get the promoters of the Bill to clarify many complex legal and medical points which they have consistently refused to do.

Yours faithfully,  
RENEE SHORT,  
JO RICHARDSON,  
AUDREY WISS,  
GEORGE SIMON,  
ONAGNE MC DONALD,  
DOROTHY COLQUHOUN,  
House of Commons,  
July 7.

### Press Council ruling

From the Chairman of the Press Council.

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Yours faithfully,  
P. HOUSIAUX,  
Sergeant Staffs and Stoke Police,  
Birmingham University Law Faculty,  
254 Beacon Street,  
Lipshild.

## Withdrawal from EEC

From Mr. Jack Taylor.

Sir, As the former chairman of Ealing for Europe, and the present chairman of the Ealing European Movement, I have a special interest in the points raised by Mr. Bryan Gould (letter, June 29).

Mr. Gould is probably right to claim that "We are free, legally and constitutionally, to withdraw from the EEC if we so decide." Certainly, no reasonable grounds exist for claiming that "All that is required is a Parliamentary majority."

Those who opposed Britain's membership of the EEC refused to accept the huge Parliamentary majorities recorded under both Tory and Labour Governments in favour of membership. They claimed that sovereignty really lay with the people, and that the people should therefore decide the issue in a referendum. They insisted that they would accept the verdict of the people.

In the event, the anti-market forces were again overwhelmingly defeated. For our own experience in the referendum campaign, I would say that the largest single factor in the result was the reputation of the anti-market forces who had foisted the referendum upon them in an effort to patch up the internal squabbles of the Labour Party.

The interesting question now is whether the governing people would accept any action by Parliament to overturn their verdict. And.

## Wildbrooks scheme

From Miss Peggy Betterton.

Sir, With reference to your *Agriculture* article, under the heading "Harder struggle for wildlife to survive" it is interesting to note that here in the West Sussex village of Amblerley we have now a situation which is comparable to those mentioned in the article.

By way of explanation, the village is situated in a scheduled district of outstanding beauty flanked by the South Downs and acres of woodland called the Wildbrooks. Much of the area being designated a site of "special scientific interest" by the Nature Conservancy Council.

The Wildbrooks are now threatened by an improvement drainage scheme which proposes to reduce the water level by one metre. It has been put forward by the Southern Water Authority as the solution of the Ministry of Agriculture. The scheme, at the cost of £450 per acre to the taxpayer and ratepayer, is supposed to give a few months of extra grazing and extra cultivation of grass to a few farmers. If it works, after almost half a million is spent on it, it does not seem to be a very good value for money.

Obviously, there is great concern in the village and surrounding district, also nationally among bodies of ornithologists and botanists, etc., that the character of this beautiful area of woodland with its attendant

## The Alderney cow

From Mr. P. W. Radice.

Sir, With reference to the article on the Alderney cow in your issue of July 2, the breed did not die out in 1910 with the Guernsey. What seems to have happened is that there was at that time a lucrative market for Channel Island cattle in the USA, but the buyers demanded proper records, pedigree, and pedigree. This the Alderney farmers were not able to provide and they were advised to join the Guernsey herd book, which they did. It seems correct that "Alderney" was a name given to all Channel Island cattle for less than a century ago. The earliest reference to an Alderney cow I have seen is in Smollett's *Adventures of Humphrey Clinker*, where Tabitha Twitche writes from Bath to someone at home who was looking after the Alderney. This was written about 1772.

A hundred years later Trollope mentioned Alderney cows more than once in his novels. The last instance I have found may be seen on page 71 of *The World's Classics* edition of *The Belton Estate*. The cow is a present from the hero to the heroine and is a paragon of all cows. The description, however, is of what we should now call a Jersey, which nowadays is the least cow like of cows, in fact a bovine film star.

Last year I too picked up on a book being an embryo of a cartoon from the Alderney Dairy Inc., East Lawn, New Jersey. Being then a member of the States of Alderney Agricultural Committee, I wrote to the President of the Corporation, asking if anything was known of the origins of the name, and suggesting that in that year of the bicentenary of independence this relic of the rule of George III might be of interest to his customers. However, I got a polite but perfunctory reply, which did not seem worth pursuing.

Alderney is still a fine place for cattle.

Yours faithfully,  
P. W. RADICE,  
Alderney.

## Fabergé at the V and A

From Mrs. E. J. Bryant.

Sir, The Fabergé objects are indeed as delightful as Mr. Levin testifies (July 1), but the darkness amid which they are displayed is regrettable. Scrambling around in the gloom, bumping into other people and being by them bumped, referring to the excellent catalogue only with difficulty—that is no way to enjoy an exhibition.

The "dark" fashion was boosted by the Turankhamit exhibition, but there was a reason for that: the organisers were seeking to evoke the tomb in which the magnificent had been sealed away. For the Fabergé treasures made to sparkle in sunlight or beneath palace chandeliers, this type of display is an irritating affectation. They order this matter better in, alas the Kremlin.

Yours faithfully,  
JOAN BRYANT,  
32 The Crescent, SW13.







# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

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an image,  
age 16

### CBI calls for tripartite pay talks about 'dangers ahead'

Malcolm Brown, Industrial Relations, who will be the main speaker at the CBI conference, says the Government must play its full part in restraining pay increases and expectations. The CBI, the letter says, would be urging its members to be moderate in pay increases granted in the coming year. The Government, meanwhile, must play its full part in restraining pay increases and expectations and keep strictly to the present policy of money supply, public sector finances and the control of public expenditure.

The necessity of tough government measures, particularly in restraining increases in public sector pay, will be stressed again by the CBI leaders when a delegation meets Mr. Healey, the Chancellor, for talks on Wednesday. Mr. Healey is due to have a crucial meeting with the TUC economic committee on Tuesday before he meets the industrial delegation.

In its letter to Mr. Callaghan the CBI stands firmly by its original arithmetic on pay policy. It states that the increase in average earnings over the next 12 months would need to be held to about 6 per cent if the annual inflation rate was to be reduced to 5 per cent by the middle of next year (a level which, it is calculated, will put Britain on a par with its main European competitors).

But if a tight phase three fails to materialize the confederation will have to speed up the process of consultation with unions and Government considerably if the whole concept on reform is not simply to be relegated by the other party into a limbo from which it will not return.

### Little room for tax sweetener by Chancellor

Amendments to the Finance Bill were made in committee which would add another £450m to the PSBR in a full year. The government has to decide whether to support the Rooker-Wise amendments, which raise personal tax allowances, or to push for its own cuts in the tax rate, or to combine the two with only a 1 per cent cut.

Another factor which may have changed the forecast for PSBR is a lower than expected rate of growth in the economy. If unemployment is now forecast to be higher, and growth slower, than in April the PSBR would be pushed up. This is because the Government would be spending more on unemployment pay, and receiving less in taxes.

However, forecasts for the PSBR which are brought with difficulty at the best of times, must now be even more problematical. They depend crucially on the rate of inflation in the economy, and this is now one of the biggest unknowns. The Treasury is thought to have produced several different forecasts based on different pay assumptions.

Whatever the outcome of Wednesday's TUC committee meeting the prospects for official pay restraint in the coming year now look pretty slim. Greater emphasis will now be given to pay control in the public sector, with ministers apparently determined to stick by the cash limits. These assume wage increases of 5 per cent, and an overall earnings rise of around 10 per cent.

### Tougher stance by OFT over credit licences

Signs of a tougher attitude are being shown by the Office of Fair Trading (OFT) towards credit licence holders. The OFT, which has some 100,000 various businesses, is now expected to take a much tougher line on banks to tighten up on credit licence holders. The OFT, which has some 100,000 various businesses, is now expected to take a much tougher line on banks to tighten up on credit licence holders.

### US envoy airs trade fears in Brussels

Community of unfettered pursuit of its traditional open and liberal trading policy. Mr. Callaghan's message to the European Commission, which could lead to a meeting with the European Commission, was that the United States is not prepared to accept a more restrictive attitude towards trade in the EEC.

### Pressure for curb on TV sets from Japan

Objectors to the continuing high number of colour television sets imported from Japan are to be heard at a meeting among Labour backbench MPs this week. The meeting has been called to step up pressure on the Government to restrict imports of "sensitive" products, according to Mr. Studd, Labour MP for Preston South and chairman of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs' parliamentary group yesterday.

### Go-ahead expected for loan of \$250m to Zaire

International bankers will meet next week to discuss arrangements for a \$250m (about £151m) credit for Zaire. A loan of this size was envisaged originally last November as part of an agreement to reschedule Zaire's \$800m of commercial bank debt. Before that Zaire had been substantially in default for about 18 months.

### EEC cars lift imports share of British sales

A big increase in cars from EEC countries in the past six months has helped to boost the importers' share of United Kingdom new car sales to more than 43 per cent. The rise reflects the growing number of cars being assembled abroad by British-based, American-owned companies, and now by British Leyland.

### Damaged Alaskan oil pipeline could start again 'in a few days'

Anchorage, Alaska, July 10. The new Alaskan oil pipeline, which cost \$8,000m (£4,700m), could be back in a matter of days, despite a major explosion and fire at a pumping station two days ago, according to a senior company executive.

### A guessing game for US money dealers

Dr Arthur Burns, the chairman of the United States Federal Reserve, is scheduled on July 26 to make a statement of major significance for the money and currency markets. He is due to outline the Fed's money policy plans for the next year to the banking committee of the House of Representatives.

### Opec seeks ways to preserve price unity

Ministers from the 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) met in Stockholm tomorrow with the focus on the question of price unity. The meeting is the first since the Opec conference in December, still fresh in their minds.

### Burmah to head offshore venture

Burmah Oil is undertaking its first overseas oil exploration venture since the company ran into severe financial problems in 1974. The company is heading a consortium that has been granted a 16,500 sq kilometre concession off the coast of the Seychelles in the Indian Ocean.

### Thomas Warrington & sons Ltd

The Annual General Meeting of the company was held on July 8 at Chester. The following points are from the statement by Mr. Brian Warrington, Chairman and Joint Managing Director, circulated to shareholders.

### Dollar's future on agenda of central bankers' meeting

from Peter Norman, London, July 10. Western central bankers will meet in Basel tomorrow and Tuesday to take stock of a world in which there are few immediate international monetary problems but plenty of storm clouds gathering on the horizon.

discussions, the bankers can be expected to range over the problems of the growing United States balance-of-payments deficit, its implications for the dollar and international currency markets in general, and the seemingly intractable balance-of-payments difficulties of a number of smaller OECD countries, including Spain, Portugal and Turkey.

from their American colleagues whether a weaker dollar is part of the Carter strategy for domestic economic revival, and how far the United States Government envisages a reduction of the oil import component in the American balance-of-payments deficit.

finances oil-induced deficits has been a source of wonder over the past three years. The balance-of-payments position of the weaker OECD brethren is causing growing concern in international monetary circles.

With the Witteveen fund out of this way, there could be more scope for the parallel financing of balance-of-payments deficits.

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Management  
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Takeda Chemicals  
Thomas Warrington  
Interim Statement  
White Child & Benary

Lending rate 8pc  
The Bank of England's minimum lending rate remains unchanged this week. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill Tender:

In the private housing sector, competition also became more intense, and we have been unable to recover the increased cost of materials in the selling prices, which has further reduced profit margins. We are continuing to be selective in the houses we build at present.



## MANAGEMENT

## Tesco's high risk tactics ring up sales gains

Empty shelves and queues of delivery vans outside Tesco branches bear witness to the almost embarrassing popularity of the initial stage of its new policy of substituting price cuts for trading stamps.

However, they are measured, Tesco are passing on much bigger price reductions at this stage than the 2 per cent which trading stamps offered and these are being gratefully received by customers. What is not clear, and will not be for some time, is whether the present level of discounts can be sustained at a profit.

Estimates of how far Tesco's grocery prices have dropped since June when they discarded trading stamps vary from between under 5 per cent to 9 per cent depending on the range of products measured.

The AGR Research Company in its "shopping basket" model survey taken on June 21 found a drop of 8 per cent. The survey basket of over 30 items includes meat and dairy products as well as non-perishable goods. As far as Tesco was concerned the reading was 1 per cent above the average before the new policy and a startling 8 per cent below two weeks later.

A crude calculation for the scope for discounting adds the 2 per cent saved from trading stamps to the net margin reported for 1976 of 4.3 per cent to give a figure of 6.3 per cent.

Provided the components of the equation do not change, discounts beyond this level must be at a loss. But what Tesco is aiming for, is an increase in volume of at least 20 per cent and is possibly prepared to incur short-term losses on some products to achieve this.

Efficiently controlled pricing structures are the heart of the supermarket business. Prices must be flexible enough to adjust both to local competition and to the price charged by



A Tesco high street shopwindow displaying the bargain buy posters which have replaced the familiar trading stamp advertisements.

suppliers. At the same time they must be sufficiently consistent to be regularly monitored against profit margins. In the rapidly moving grocery business, and with a chain in Tesco's case, of 700 branches this is no mean task.

Tesco, like most of its big competitors, operates a central pricing structure. Price changes are calculated at head office and relayed to the individual store managers.

Within the Tesco chain there is a wide variation in the size, location and overheads carried by the various stores. For any single product there is a clear of up to four different prices depending on the classification of the store.

Individual managers can, after consultation with their regional manager, alter the prices if there is particularly intense competition from local

competitors. But apart from this they must stick to the prices they are given.

In fact, there is a growing trend for goods to be delivered direct from manufacturers with store price labels already attached. There are signs that this, already tight, centralized control of prices has become sharper since the discount policy was adopted.

Previously, like big competitors such as Sainsbury, Tesco selected a small range, in its case of 20 or 30 products, to discount on a rota changed fortnightly. These, specially priced and heavily promoted "buy lines" were designed to win new custom. The discounts were calculated against buying price, usually supported by a reduction from the supplier, stock levels and a decrease in the retailer's own gross margin.

Under the new policy Tesco have extended the same principles to cover 800 "best-selling" grocery products. Tesco is claiming reductions of between 6 per cent and 15 per cent on 100 items, ranging from tea to pet food with a few outstanding cuts of 20 per cent or more.

Miss Daisy Hyatt, the director in charge of buying at Tesco, defines "best-selling" as products usually the brand leaders which have both the highest volume and/or the highest value returns.

With this policy, Tesco is moving very close to the discount chains operated, on a limited basis by its competitors, and by some of the specialist regional independents.

Experiments carried out during the past two years have shown traditional grocery multiples like International and Fine Fare that they can offer

superior prices in corner shop sites by cutting down the choice of goods offered to the home and similarly pruning staff and handling costs.

International and Fine Fare have chosen to run their discount operations under different trading names from their traditional stores. International uses Pricecrite while Fine Fare (the pioneer as far as the multiples are concerned) has continued under the Shopliss Paradise name.

In each case, while all the reports are that such discount trading is profitable, it has been operated in comparatively few, carefully selected stores with the chains being cautiously extended by one shop at a time. There is no precedent for its application, overnight, to a chain of over 700 outlets.

By adopting discounting, Tesco are clearly attempting to break the narrowness of pricing tightropes. Without trading stamps, which ensured a steady level of repeat business, they risk seeing a substantial proportion of their business instantly evaporate if they get their pricing wrong.

At the same time, the potential rewards are great. Against an original decline in volume food sales, down by nearly 7 per cent in the first four months of 1977, discounts have been claimed on average of 8 per cent on the food multiples and the independents.

Their share of grocery turnover in the last year has gone up from 8.1 per cent to nearly 11 per cent.

The reasoning behind Tesco's decision to reach to competition has been clear. The drop in sales has been understood. The dropping of trading stamps was a obvious component of this policy.

Patricia Tisdall

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Whitehall plans for further public spending cuts would be 'unacceptable'

From Mr Geoffrey Drain

Sir, I was concerned to read David Blake's report (July 2) of a Whitehall document on expenditure plans for the next five years which predicted an annual growth in public spending of 2 per cent in real terms from 1979 onwards. If these plans are approved, the implications are very serious and represent a damaging blow to the Government's policy.

Previous cutbacks have been justified by the Government by reference to short-term economic expediency, but the draft plans exposed by David Blake are additional proof of serious long-term damage to services and employment.

After allowing for public spending cuts made in July and December 1976, and updating the figures for 1976

prices, the public spending projections outlined in the February White Paper (Cmd 6593) show that public spending would have risen by over 7 per cent in 1976. If, however, the new plans of only 2 per cent growth are executed, this represents a further cut of at least £2,500m. The scale of such a cutback would be completely unacceptable to the trade union movement.

The NEDO "improved industrial performance" scenario puts gross domestic product growth in 1979 at 3.4 per cent. A cut to 2 per cent would mean a severe drop in the proportion of national income going to the public sector—and this, of course, does not include the trading effect of cash limits.

The depressing effect of

public spending cuts on the economy as a whole has already been all too apparent—not least in the construction industry. Deliberate long-term plans for cuts in growth to 2 per cent would weaken havoc in capital spending plans and would inevitably lead to unemployment. In view of the Government's publicly expressed wish to keep unemployment down and the Treasury's view that healthier economic times are coming, it seems that the plans reported by David Blake contradict government policy.

Yours faithfully,  
GEOFFREY DRAIN,  
General Secretary,  
National and Local Government Officers' Association,  
1 Mableton Place,  
London WC1H 9AJ.

## Small firms and the role of directors

From Mr Clifford Jackson

Sir, In my reply in June to my letter of May 31, Mr Hutchinson, speaking for the Institute of Directors, favours allowing small companies to fail as a result of market forces. This is scarcely patriotic.

Comparison with the 5,000 companies produce 49 per cent of gross national product and provide employment for 55 per cent of all engaged in manufacturing.

Ought we to allow some of these to fail, and the employment to pass to foreign countries, for want of directors' wider vision, especially since many are I believe available in large companies?

He also seems to equate the functions of directors with those of executive management. This is, in my experience, the cause of the failure of many companies whose boards consist solely of executives with the result that their meetings tend to be limited to discussions of short-term problems, neglecting the visible trends in national economies, market demand and changes in technology and in competition.

Most studies outline the functions of directors as primarily to question the company's long-term goals; to help formulate the policies to achieve them; to ensure that resources are available—including key management; and to monitor progress towards stated goals.

While boards are primarily concerned with making a sufficient return on present capital in order to attract more capital in the future, it is required, modern directors recognize that

their policies—and the executive action which follows—must win the active agreement and cooperation of all employees, of customers, of suppliers, of neighbours, and of the general public.

When sort of person can best fulfil these functions? What knowledge, what intellectual, and what personal skills are required?

How can we as a nation find people of the requisite calibre to be the sons of the father?

I suggest that the Institute of Directors or the Confederation of British Industry, should outline a "job description" and a "person specification" for a director, and use it to select people for the general public.

One suggestion is that the Institute of Directors or the Confederation of British Industry, should outline a "job description" and a "person specification" for a director, and use it to select people for the general public.

Companies could then choose from among a cadre of qualified directors the few who best fit their needs, industry and outlook.

A learning of directors with wider perspectives, equipped with more widespread employee participation by employees' councils and perhaps by re-elected incentive schemes would, I believe, guarantee the performance of many if not all companies.

Yours faithfully,  
CLIFFORD JACKSON,  
20 Queen Street,  
Mayfair,  
London W1X 7PL,  
July 1.

## Index-linked state pensions

From Mr A. Furse

Sir, You report (June 22) that the Ministry has once again given a financial favour to one section of the nation (including themselves) at the expense of the rest, by extending for one more year the vast and as yet unquantified privilege of an index-linked pension to the public sector.

The House of Commons Select Committee on Expenditure have been told by an independent actuary that the actuarial cost of such pensions would be 35 per cent of salary if the annual rates of inflation, interest and pension increase, were each 8 per cent. As we know they have been and remain well over this level, and if based on a forward projection of recent figures, a true financial cost of 60 per cent of salary seems perfectly possible—even this may be too low.

The present annual total pension increases, based as they are on salaries earned over the period 1956-1976 may not be higher than the £100m-£120m

reported by the minister for 1975 and 1976 but they are just the tip of the iceberg. Further expansion of the public sector and inflation means that a huge latent liability is building up—a blank cheque drawn on the nation's account in favour of less than 30 per cent of the working population which will ultimately have to be disclosed to and paid out by the remaining 70 per cent.

The select committee have apparently asked for and obtained further independent actuarial advice on the matter, so can be in no doubt as to the facts, but the latest report has not yet been published. It seems an appropriate moment to do so and high time that regular information was given as to the level of pension entitlements that are secretly building up under the present iniquitous system.

Yours,  
ANTHONY FURSE,  
Nerquis,  
Mold,  
Clywed CPY 4EB,  
June 23.

John Bremner

## Guide for redundant managers

Few of life's problems are likely to cause a manager more difficulty than redundancy, particularly if it happens in middle age. The reaction is all too often one of depression or panic, or both.

These responses are frequently prompted not simply by the loss of a job, but also by the uncertainty as to how best to be about seeking suitable alternative employment. One of the most useful attempts to meet this problem has come in the last week from the British Institute of Management with the publication of their *Guidelines for the Redundant Manager*.

In 30 pages, it outlines the legal position on redundancy pay and unemployment benefits.

It also gives a 17-point guide to job hunting. Apart from all the obvious things such as the preparation of a curriculum vitae, responding to job advertisements and so on, it makes some suggestions for slightly less obvious approaches.

For example, it notes that newly appointed senior managers often recruit new staff, and may therefore be worthwhile approaching as potential employers, after a less announced top-level change.

It also suggests that a structured curriculum vitae may give the impression that the candidate has been seeking a job a long time, and that it may be beneficial to adjust the curriculum vitae so as to highlight different aspects of the candidate's experience according to the type of job and company to which the application is being made.

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## Quiet Klondike in the North-east

By a Special Correspondent

High in the bleak hills of the northern Pennines a new chapter is being written in the story of the long and vital role played by the North-east in Britain's exploitation of mineral wealth.

In the early 1970s, when investment in fluorospar mining began to gather momentum, a long-sleeping orefield centred on the upper valleys of the rivers Tees and Wear was described as a Klondike.

The story has been one of gradual expansion ever since. It is a quiet Klondike, but one which is already winning 25 per cent stake in fluorospar production in the United Kingdom.

Fluorospar, used mainly in the steel industry, has been mined in the area since the turn of the century.

Two companies are now heavily involved in the orefield, which sprawls across the high watershed at the point where England's three most northerly counties adjoin.

Both British Steel and Silesia Aluminium Mining have four mines either in production or in the process of preparation.

British Steel now uses 60,000 tonnes of fluorospar annually, and over half is won from the north Pennine field.

The corporation's two on-site treatment plants yield 25,000 tonnes of metallurgical grade fluorospar, with 5,000 tonnes of acid grade spar, and 600 tonnes of concentrates.

In all, the operations provide jobs for 200 men. Coupled with a planned 200 jobs by Silesia Aluminium, mineral extraction is playing a disproportionately important role in a sparsely populated area.

All metallurgical grade fluorospar is used in the British Steel's own furnace. The mineral produces greater strength in molten metal, giving improved production and lower costs.

But other important uses include the chemical industry—until recently ICI had a stake

in the area—and the producers of aluminium.

The bulk of acid spar production is used in the making of ceramics which minor quantities are used in the production of ferro-alloys and castings.

Almost half the British Steel acid spar production is exported. Of the corporation's four mines, Crook, on the Northumberland-Durham border, is the most productive, with an annual output of 10,000 tonnes.

At the nearby Whitby and Sillhead mines, reserves nearer the surface have been largely exhausted but corporation researchers believe that several hundred thousand tonnes can be reclaimed from deeper levels.

At Blackcliffe, the corporation is also mining at depths, although heavy pumping at the rate of 470 gallons per minute is needed to keep the workings clear.

Major investment is being planned for the old Allenheads mine. Like its sisters, the Allenheads mine began life as a Victorian lead workings, now long played out.

When the corporation took it over in the early 1970s, one of the first problems to tackle for the newly-owned Blackcliffe mine was the environmental question.

Black Steel expansion at the Blackcliffe mine means that within two years the corporation will be self-sufficient in high-grade fluorospar.

The expansion has one important feature. At one

stage, because of planning difficulties over the new treatment works, British Steel threatened a complete closure of all operations unless given a guarantee of an unrestricted future.

Production is now assured for at least two decades and probably well into the next century from reserves which experts believe lie undiscovered.

Although coal still ranks as the major mineral product in the north-east, it is slowly changing. Already sand and dolomite are, along with fluorospar, becoming increasingly important.

There were grave warnings from the head of one leading quarry company in March this year over shortages of sand and gravel unless greater exploitation of Durham's vast reserves was allowed.

Mr John Allison, of the Silegham Sand Company, told planners that the only enough dolomite existed in present workings for two years.

Within weeks a government report was issued revealing the findings of a geological survey of vast sand and gravel deposits in the Sedgfield and Darlington areas.

Fluorine is the area, however, is being mined as the mention of wide-scale mining. The scars of the coal barons are all too obvious.

Meanwhile, in France an experimental project in the ELNE Valley may have a widespread impact in the face of the North-east.

The key lies with the estimated 20 million tons of colliery waste in the area's pit heaps. Pike work has already shown it to be a rich source of alumina, which can be converted to aluminium in intense electrical furnaces.

Where could become economically profitable as a raw material source if the cost of bauxite falls.

From above and below, the North-east seems destined to remain a major factor in Britain's mineral production.



Mr. Shinbei Konishi, President, Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd.

## Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd.

武田薬品工業株式会社

Report by Mr. Shinbei Konishi, President, for the financial year ended 31st March, 1977

The Japanese economy recovered slowly during the year under review supported by a favourable level of exports. However, consumer spending and private capital investments remained low and general economic conditions continued to be stagnant partly as a result of the delay of Government measures to counter the recession.

In all sectors of our business, domestic demand and exports generally increased during the period, although competition was keen, market conditions continued to be adverse and the general business climate was unfavourable. However, we continued our efforts to increase sales of pharmaceuticals and other products and to introduce new products to the market and, as a result, total sales for the year amounted to ¥303.6 billion, 10% above the record of last year. Net earnings were ¥7.4 billion, a slight increase over the previous year despite an increase in personnel and other expenses.

In the pharmaceuticals division, there was a fairly large increase in sales, supported by increased demands for antibiotics, enzyme preparations and bulk products for export, as well as by the introduction of new products to the market.

On the other hand, we regret that our sales of food products decreased. Sales of beverages suffered because of unfavourable summer weather and because of strong competition, and demand for seasonings did not increase as expected. Nittake Foods Co., Ltd., which was established as a joint venture with Nippon Suisan Kaisha Ltd. for entry into the retort pouch food field, was dissolved as of the end of March this year in view of unfavourable market conditions, and because of production and distribution difficulties. We will re-examine this line of business in the future.

Sales of our industrial chemicals increased despite a delay in market recovery and operations returned approximately to the previous level.

We saw a considerable recovery in sales of agricultural chemicals as a result of stock adjustments in the market.

Since last year and introduction of the new herbicides, "Abrosan®" and "Wider®".

Sales of animal health products also steadily increased, due to the growth of sales of new products such as "Entamycin®", a feed additive.

With the general increase in overseas demand and our further efforts toward development of overseas markets, our total exports increased by nearly 40% over last year. Business of overseas subsidiaries also improved.

The Company made no significant investment in plant during the year. However, the construction of plant for research into drug safety and fermentation and the Fukuoka Distribution Center were completed during the year. In addition, a number of construction projects for strengthening and rationalizing pharmaceutical production proceeded smoothly.

In regard to use of capital, as in the previous year, we made every effort to decrease capital expenditures and improve our working capital situation through the reduction of debtors and stocks. As a result, we were able satisfactorily to improve our financial condition, including cash flow.

Finally, we wish to report to you the current position of the issue we are facing in respect of the SMON litigation. As you know, the Tokyo District Court made a definite proposal for settlement this year. On 15th March, the Government stated that they will participate in discussions for an amicable settlement. We are now making sincere efforts to solve this issue by amicable settlement.

The above report summarises our business activities during the year. The business climate in which the industry operates is expected to be more severe in the future. We will do our utmost to reinforce the foundation of the Company, as well as that of our subsidiaries, in this era of low economic growth through the development of new products and the strengthening of overseas operations.

We sincerely wish that we shall be favoured with your continued understanding and assistance.

武田薬品工業株式会社















## Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin Today. Dealings End, July 22. \$ Contango Day, July 25. Settlement Day, Aug

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

[illegible]









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Please check your ad. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each ad is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

**BIRTHS**

ANTILL—On July 8th, to Christopher and Barbara, a son, James Anthony. (Mrs. Antill, 10, The Priory, London W14 8XZ)

GODDARD—On July 8th, to William and Susan, a son, Benjamin. (Mrs. Goddard, 10, The Priory, London W14 8XZ)

SMITH—On July 8th, to John and Mary, a son, James. (Mrs. Smith, 10, The Priory, London W14 8XZ)

WILLIAMS—On July 8th, to David and Jane, a son, James. (Mrs. Williams, 10, The Priory, London W14 8XZ)

... (more names) ...

**BIRTHDAYS**

KAY DUDMAN is 61 today. Birthdays are celebrated in style at the home of Mrs. Kay Dudman, 10, The Priory, London W14 8XZ.

**MARRIAGES**

COOPER and HENNINGHAM—On Friday, July 8th, at 10.30, at the home of Mrs. Cooper, 10, The Priory, London W14 8XZ.

**DEATHS**

BENNETT—On July 10th, 1977, at the home of Mrs. Bennett, 10, The Priory, London W14 8XZ.

... (more names) ...

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

CHAKRABARTI—Mrs. Lila Chakrabarti, 10, The Priory, London W14 8XZ.

**FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS**

J. H. KENYON Ltd. Funeral Directors, 10, The Priory, London W14 8XZ.

**FORTHCOMING EVENTS**

LOT—Modern dress and jewelry, 10, The Priory, London W14 8XZ.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

SOCIETAS—A new venture in friendly relations for imaginative people, 10, The Priory, London W14 8XZ.

**CANCER RESEARCH**

MRS. MAGGIE NEWSAM—We wish to thank all those who have helped us, 10, The Priory, London W14 8XZ.

**HEART ATTACKS SELDOM**

TOO OFTEN WIDOWS—Heart disease is Britain's biggest killer, 10, The Priory, London W14 8XZ.

**THE BRITISH HEART FOUNDATION**

HURRY! HURRY!—Spotlight your sale, 10, The Priory, London W14 8XZ.

**PERSONAL COLUMNS**

WINE AND DINE

GOURMET DAY CRUISE on the Thames, 10, The Priory, London W14 8XZ.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

The New Gaslight—Just drink, dine or dance, 10, The Priory, London W14 8XZ.

UNITED AIR TRAVELS—Specialists to the Middle East, 10, The Priory, London W14 8XZ.

IF THERE'S A CHEAPER WAY OF TRAVELLING—We don't know it! 10, The Priory, London W14 8XZ.

IT PAYS TO BE CHOOSY—When selecting your travel agent, 10, The Priory, London W14 8XZ.

THE TRAVEL CENTRE—Offers you the latest reliable air travel, 10, The Priory, London W14 8XZ.

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